

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1845.

## MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

A public meeting was held in this place last Saturday, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Memphis Convention. The Hon. J. D. Leland presided. The following persons were appointed delegates for this Senatorial District: A. Leonard, W. D. Swinney, W. F. Birch, A. C. Woods, W. A. Hall, L. S. Eddins, J. D. Leland and J. J. Lowry. The Convention assembled on the 12th November next.

**FAYETTE HOTEL.**—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that this valuable Hotel is to be sold at Sheriff's Sale. Any one wishing to keep a house of public entertainment, will now have an opportunity of doing so, by purchasing this well known and valuable property.

## MORMON DIFFICULTIES.

There is still great excitement in the Mormon country. No further hostilities have occurred. The citizens in the counties adjoining Hancock have held public meetings for the purpose of expressing the public feeling on the subject—which is generally against the Mormons. The Governor of the State, upon receiving authentic information of the state of affairs, issued a proclamation calling on the young men of Sangamon county to assemble in Springfield prepared to repair to the scene of disturbance. The call was totally disregarded. Gen. Hardin, of Morgan county, is on the ground, with troops, empowered with authority to act in any manner that he may deem necessary, to restore peace and order. Troops are on their way from different counties—and it is said from parts of Iowa and Missouri. The Mormon Sheriff and his posse had become alarmed and fled to the city of Nauvoo.

A meeting of delegates from the different counties and neighborhoods in the vicinity, was to take place on Wednesday last, at which it was supposed the Mormons would be notified to leave. This they are willing to do—but not immediately. They have expressed themselves willing to leave as soon as they have had sufficient time to settle their business and dispose of their property. This should be granted them. We think a compromise will be agreed upon, and the Mormons given until next spring to quit the country. This is what they ask.

**DEAD.**—The Louisville papers announce the death of Capt. JOHN NELSON, of that city, in the 80th year of his age. He was in the Revolutionary war, and was in active service during some of the most important conflicts. He commanded the first steam-boat that ever ascended the Missouri river—some twenty-five years since. The citizens of old Franklin, in this county, gave him a public dinner, in token of respect for the enterprise and arduousness of the task he had accomplished. What a change since then! So common have they become now, that the puffing of a steam boat on the Missouri, scarcely arrests the attention of the urchins at play on the bank. And old Franklin, then the largest town above St. Louis, exists now but in name!

**SUICIDE OF EX-SPEAKER WHITE.**—The Hon. John White, of Ky., late Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, put an end to his existence in Richmond, on the 23d ult. He was Judge of one of the Judicial Circuits in Kentucky, at the time of his death—had represented the district in which he resided for ten years in Congress—and was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 27th Congress. He was one of Kentucky's favorite sons and brightest ornaments—and was regarded with an eye of favor by many in all parts of the Union. Pecuniary embarrassment is assigned as the cause. He terminated his life by shooting himself in the head with a pistol.

**TREMENDOUS LOSS OF LIFE IN CHINA.**—Late accounts from China state that a fire broke out in a theatre in Canton, by which upwards of 1200 persons lost their lives. An earthquake occurred in the Province of Honan, by which upwards of 4000 lives were lost, and some 10,000 houses demolished.

**TEXAS.**—We have nothing of interest from Texas. The Convention had completed its labors and adjourned. A notice of the Constitution framed for the State of Texas will be given hereafter.

**Appointment by the President.**—LEVI WOODBURY, of New Hampshire, as one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the place of Joseph Story, deceased.

**The Hon. W. C. Preston** was dangerously ill at last accounts.

**A VINDICATION AND DISCLOSURE.**—The National Intelligencer says: The public has long suspected that some disclosure, like that foreshadowed below, would be forthcoming, whenever Mr. CLAY considered the reasons for his silence, whether a matter of honor and confidence, or merely self-imposed, as at an end.

We have received a specimen sheet of Colton's Life of that greatest statesman of our times; and at its page 150, vol. I, we find the following passage:

"Numerous have been the occasions, as all know, when Mr. Clay might have taken the popular breeze, and been wafted to the highest pinnacle of ambition—when, too, as was thought and argued by his friends, he might have done it without reproach—when, indeed, it was urged upon him as a duty to his country, to his friends, to himself. But always judging for himself as every man must do in all cases of casuistry, which can be settled only by the feelings of his own heart, his answer has uniformly been, when compelled by the decisions of conscience, to dissent from others, in such debate: 'I had rather be right than be President.' His magnanimity has on more occasions than one, barred the door to his advancement. In the case of the notorious charge of 'bribe-giving,' for the election of Mr. Adams, in 1825, it has, for nearly a quarter of a century, been in the power of Mr. Clay, at any moment, to prove by positive evidence that the dishonorable proposals were made by those who brought the charge; but who having been spurned, and anticipated an arraignment on the same count, were first in court, with a gross fabrication in their right hand. But magnanimity, and that to a political opponent, who was himself the agent in this transaction, has hitherto kept the key to the secret. In a future page of this work it will be unlocked."

**A friend writing to us from Glasgow,** under date of 1st instant, says: "The steamer 'Columbiana' sunk to her cabin on Sunday, in backing off of a bar, eight miles below Camden. The 'Amaranth' brought down the Captain and crew.

"The river rose two feet last night, and is still rising; it is from the rains above.

"Yours, &c."

**A LARGE APPLE.**—We have been presented with an apple that weighs nineteen and a half ounces, and measures in circumference seventeen inches, and in diameter six. This apple was raised on the farm of WYATT McGUIRE, of this county. Beat this who can!—*Mo. Statesman.*

**Capt. J. T. CLEVELAND,** of this county, has left an apple with us which weighs 17½ ounces, and is 14½ inches in circumference. You beat us a little Colonel—but then you are such a fellow to do things up in city (stretching) style.

The Whig ladies of Virginia, have authorized the statement, that the statue of Mr. CLAY, which they proposed shortly after the result of the election was made known, will certainly be erected. Nearly the amount of funds necessary for this purpose, have already been obtained.

**Private political History.**—We find the following curious statement in the New York Tribune of the 13th inst:

We have an intimation on which we rely that, during the last Presidential canvass, a few days after James K. Polk had written his Kane tariff letter for Pennsylvania, which exerted so vital an influence upon the vote of that State, he became alarmed lest it should alienate the free-traders, and despatched another letter to Kane, asking him to return or suppress the tariff letter. But in the meantime the letter had either been published by Kane, or the Loco managers of Pennsylvania found themselves so hard pressed on the tariff argument, that they would have it out, at all events. Muhlenberg, their then candidate for Governor, wrote to Kane that they must have something from Polk, favorable to protection, or the State was gone. So Kane put out Polk's letter, and when the requisition came for its return, he could not or would not suppress it. Will Mr. Kane be so good as to inform us if there is any error of fact, and if so what, in the statement above, if he maintains silence, the public will know how to interpret it.

**SMUT IN WHEAT.**—A gentleman who resides near the city of Washington, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits, has furnished to the editors of the National Intelligencer an interesting communication on the subject of preventing smut in wheat, a portion of which we annex:

I purchased last autumn of one of my neighbors a portion of my seed wheat, whose crop I afterwards learned had been injured by that species of smut that is called *uredo fatida*, dust brand, or pepper brand; the wheat looked clean and fine, and clear of any foreign mixture. Previous to commencing the seeding of this grain, I had been seeding some of another kind, in which there was a mixture of garlic; and I had given orders to my seedman to pass it through a brine strong enough to hear an egg, to skim off all the trash that might rise to the surface, and then remove the grain to a plank floor and dry it, by stirring it in air slacked lime. When he commenced seeding the wheat that I had bought, finding it perfectly clean, and supposing that my object in steeping the other was to get clear of filth, without consulting me he began to sow it, without the use of the brine and lime, and had strewed about a bushel before I discovered it.

As soon as I made the discovery, I had it treated precisely as the other. When I came to harvest my wheat this season, this circumstance had passed from my memory, and I was much surprised to find that in one small corner of the field the smut had destroyed the wheat, while the rest was completely exempt from it, under pretty much the same circumstances of soil and exposure. I should have been exceedingly puzzled to have assigned a cause for this difference in the crop, had I not been reminded by my seedman of the fact of his having seeded a portion of undonored wheat the previous autumn; and he stated that it was on the spot where the smut existed that he strewed it. It seems to me there can be no stronger evidence than this accidental circumstance has afforded of the benefit of brining and liming our seed wheat; and I strongly recommend the use of the process to my brother farmers.

C. B. HAMILTON.

From the Missouri Republican.

## HEMP.

We published, in August last, a letter from Geo. BANCROFT, Secretary of the Navy, to Com. MORRIS, instructing him, whenever he may have occasion to do so, "to authorize the inspection and test of hemp to be made at the several agencies in the hemp-growing regions to be final and conclusive, instead of requiring them to be repeated at Boston." Mr. BANCROFT then added, "whenever it shall become necessary to procure further supplies of hemp, you will direct that contracts be made for its delivery at either of the agencies established; the department to be at the risk and expense of conveying it thence to the Charleston yard, or wherever else it may be wanted." The agencies thus referred to were Louisville in Kentucky, and St. Louis in Missouri, and they were established by resolution of Congress, which, until this time, had been wholly disregarded by the Navy Department. In fixing these agencies, Mr. BANCROFT admits that it was the design of the government "to encourage the culture of this important staple, by opening to its producers a valuable market in their own region. To require them to sell at an inspection twelve hundred miles distant from their homes, must operate in a great measure to deprive them of this market; and have a tendency, therefore, to defeat the expressed intentions of Congress in their behalf." He further says that he was induced "to hazard the slight inconvenience and expense which may temporarily result to the government from the proposed change, for the sake of the permanent benefit which it may confer upon it, in the increased culture, improved quality, and reduced prices of American hemp." No promises could be more fair than those here presented; and there was a general shout among the friends of this interest, in this and other States, at the prospect of having a home market for the article. They had, previous to that time, been denied all encouragement to engage in the proper cultivation and preparation of hemp,—a double test was required, and payment was only made on the final acceptance of the article by the Government agent at Boston. Notwithstanding the fair promises of the Secretary of the Navy, we more than doubted his honesty in the premises. We did not believe that he could forego his friendship for Boston contractors, in the dispensation of this patronage; and the result shows that we were right. In the face of his instructions to purchase "further supplies" at St. Louis or Louisville, he has since made a contract with a Boston house, for the delivery of 400 tons of water-rotted hemp to the Navy Department, "next year," without "advertising" as he had promised to do, and without any notice whatever; and of course nullifying the instruction contained in the letter which we have quoted. It does not appear from the letter which we copy below, that the Boston contractor is required to make any portion of his purchases in the west, if he can make it to his interest to do so, he will do it; but it is more than probable that he will induce persons to send their hemp to Boston, and then avail himself of any depreciation of the market to purchase advantageously. But, however this may happen to be, it is certain that the Secretary of the Navy has acted in bad faith, in promising to make purchases in the west, and failing to do it—in holding out the idea, that the Tyler administration had put an erroneous construction upon the act of Congress—that this administration had repudiated it, and would open a certain market in the west for this staple—and, after all, making its purchase in Boston!

The Boston contract, it will be observed, has been made for "next year," and this, too, in the face of another promise in Mr. Bancroft's letter which reads:—"You will meet the requirements of this law, and the purpose of the congressional resolves, to which I have referred, by advertising in the first instance, exclusively for American hemp, and you will allow foreign hemp to come into competition with our own, only when the latter cannot be obtained on the conditions prescribed by law." Who will say, that Mr. Bancroft has not, in making this contract for "next year," without advertising at all in the west, and disregarding every other promise held out to hemp growers, subjected himself to the unlimited censure of every honest and plain-dealing man?

We copy the following letter from the Lexington Observer of last Saturday:

July 25th, 1845.

**To the hemp Growers.**—Having been informed by a gentleman of Boston, that he had just received a government contract for the delivery of 400 tons of water-rotted hemp, to the Navy Department, next year, and in case of failure to procure the American article, that he was at liberty to furnish the larger part of the contract, or 250 tons of Russia hemp, and being requested by him to state what portion of the above amount I would undertake to furnish, I deem it proper at this early period of the hemp harvest, to inform those hemp growers who are disposed to engage in the preparation of the article, but are unwilling to incur the risk of its shipment to the northern markets, that I will purchase at a fair price, water-rotted hemp of good quality, delivered at my farm, in Woodford, during the ensuing winter and spring.

As the contractor is compelled to deliver at a stated period, and is subjected to great loss by failure to do so, he is consequently desirous to know at the earliest period whether he is to rely upon the hemp-growers of Kentucky or of Russia, for the article to fill his contract. I must therefore request to hear as soon as possible from all those who are inclined to avail themselves of this offer of a market at home for their water-rotted hemp.

In regard to the difficulty of water-rotting, which seems to have been greatly magnified, I will state that my brother and myself have recently shipped to Boston upwards of forty tons of water-rotted hemp, the product of our farm the past season. Under the direction of any discreet hemp grower, where the supply of water is by any means ample, and especially where the bed or natural channel of a creek or branch can be used for the immersion of large parcels of hemp at a time, we deem it the readiest and most expeditious method of preparing a large crop for the market, as half of a large crop may be prepared and sent to market before dew-rotted hemp is

ready for the brake. In addition to this government demand for 400 tons, the merchant service of our country requires an annual supply of 600 tons of water-rotted hemp, and the western States are looked to for this supply, as the tariff of 1842 has virtually excluded the Russian hemp from the American markets.

NAT. W. HART.

**WASHINGTON GOSSIP.**—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, under date of the 12th, thus gossips about things at Washington:

A committee, composed of the members of the "Washington Bar," waited on President Polk, to ascertain, it is supposed, who was to receive the appointment of Judge. Mr. Polk said to them; he would appoint some young man of "talents and character." Mr. Sullivan, a young lawyer, from Missouri, is talked of as the person most likely to become the recipient of this office. He is a young gentleman of superior talents, and high promise, who needs but the opportunity of being able to distinguish himself. He is the most popular young man I know of here. He is the beau ideal of the ladies' fancy. His appointment to this office would give general satisfaction.

I know of some States that never gave a federal vote—never had any representation in office in the District of Columbia; they asked favors and received none; how an annexation administration, professing to be democratic and just, can reconcile these matters, I am at a loss to conjecture.

The young Democracy, or that party who were principally instrumental in bringing about the nomination of Mr. Polk for the Presidency, in the Baltimore Convention, and elevating him to the station which he now fills, and it is to be hoped, will adorn, are thus far shamefully neglected. The Junior editor of the *St. Louis Missouri Reporter*, arrived here some days ago. He has told the President, probably the Cabinet, that he made it his business to call on some of the most influential conductors of western newspapers, in order to ascertain their sentiments about the manner in which the patronage of the government is being distributed. Their opinion is, that the most of the western States are neglected, and the Annexation Democracy thrown overboard.

Secretary R. J. Walker, visited the Hon. Thomas H. Benton the other evening, and remained long enough with him in his room, to magnetize him. Mr. B. is not to be caught with chaff; his State is neglected, and therefore Benton is irascible. It will be shortly seen whether Mr. Walker will, or will not do justice to the Annexation Democracy of the great Valley of the Mississippi. About Mr. W.'s private interview with Mr. B., I have something pretty to send you are long.

**The St. Louis Republican asks, who is the "Mr. SULLIVAN,"** a young lawyer from Missouri, who is talked of for the vacant Judgeship? There was a young lawyer in St. Louis of that name some six or eight years since, but we object to his "coming it over us," by claiming to be a citizen of Missouri, *now*. It is too late in the day.

## IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

**Yucatan Revolutionized and Independent.** The counter wave in favor of free government which our Yucatan correspondent predicted a few weeks ago, has been set in motion. The patriotic and intelligent Republicans of that ancient country are once more in the enjoyment of an enlightened system of self government, for the faithful administration of which their own stalwart frames and virtuous lives are the surest guarantees.

This gratifying intelligence comes to us by the brig Joseph Atkins, Captain Higgins, at this port, twenty-six days from Tabasco, Mexico.

On the 9th of last month the Yucatanese under Gen. Barneo took possession of a Mexican schooner of War, and having placed on board of her all the Mexican functionaries and soldiers in that state, ordered her captain to sail with them for Vera Cruz, whence she departed immediately. She had been despatched by the Mexicans to levy men and money for the Texan war, but the people of Yucatan had suffered too much already from the oppressive tyranny of the central government; an immediate separation was resolved upon and carried out in the manner stated, without shedding a drop of blood. The state government was at once changed to a national one, retaining all the republican principles which have distinguished the citizens of that state.

A letter from the city of Mexico was received at Tabasco on the 17th ultimo, two days before the Joseph Atkins sailed, announcing the departure of six thousand troops for the Texan frontiers. The government of Tabasco had not changed since last advices, but that and some of the adjoining states will probably rally round the standard of Yucatan.—*N. Y. Sun.*

**GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK** for October is already on our table. All competitors have had to "knock under" to Godey, in reference to the Fashions. His arrangements for the latest authentic fashions, together with the original and neat plan of giving them, defy competition. Ladies who wish to keep pace with the Fashions—(and what one does not!) must look to Godey. The Literary department of this periodical is also equal, if not superior to others of the day.

**THE TRUE AMERICAN.**—The Lexington Inquirer of the 19th says: We learn at the time of putting our paper to press, ten of the committee, appointed by the meeting in this city on the 18th, to remove the office of the True American, were on trial before the city court.

The True American is hereafter to be published in Cincinnati. Mr. Clay will edit it, but will reside at Lexington.

**Bishop SOULE** says that there has been a decrease of 45,435 members of the northern section of the Methodist church the past year, and an increase of 9,703 in the southern section, while the total increase of the preceding year was 155,000. He ascribes it to the contentions and strifes that have rent the church.

## OREGON.

The close of the British Parliament gave occasion it appears, to some display in relation to the position of the Oregon question, and the change of the United States ministers to England. Lord John Russell expressed his deep regret for the departure of Mr. Everett, but indulged, hopes of an amicable settlement of the Oregon question with Mr. McLane, without any sacrifice of essential interest on the part of England.—We trust that no difficulty will arise on that important subject, but England has been so grasping as to have lost the favorable moment for settling that question to the disadvantage of the United States. The United States have twice deliberately offered the 49th deg. as a compromise settlement, and it has been as often refused.—Since that refusal the great west has "come of age," and her claim is to the 54th deg. and nothing short of that line will satisfy them. The English would accept nothing but the line of the Columbia to its mouth, and they are now in a fair way to be driven out altogether. The country west of the Columbia river and between its mouth and the 49th degree, is the most fertile and valuable of the whole tract, embracing excellent harbors superior to the mouth of the Columbia. In fact the mouth of the strait of Looe, is to that country what New York and Long Island Sound is to New England. The west is aware of that fact by practical experience, and Oregon is already filled with as many hard hands as can keep the country. They have already organized a government, and their dependence even upon the United States is a matter of choice with them. The interests of the local agents of the Hudson Bay Company are entirely American, and coercion would be likely to sever their connection with England.—*N. Y. Morning News.*

## CIRCULAR.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 16, 1845.** SIR: The following resolution was adopted at the first session of the 28th Congress: "Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to transfer from any office or offices of the treasury department from which their services may, in his opinion, be dispensed with, three or more clerks, to be employed, under his direction, in collecting, arranging, and classifying such statistical information as may be procured, showing, or tending to show, each year, the condition of the agriculture, manufactures, domestic trade, currency, and banks, of the several states and territories of the United States."

By direction of the late secretary of the treasury, the duty of carrying out the objects of the resolution was assigned to the Register of the treasury, and subsequently reassigned by my predecessor to his own department. In compliance with that direction, the register, on the 25th July last, issued circulars, calling for the information desired, to various states and federal officers; and I regret to learn that but few, comparatively, responded to the respectful request which he made for their co-operation. It is probable that the short space of time in which those who were solicited to collect the information were restricted, was one of the principal causes operating adversely to the attainment of the objects contemplated by the federal government. That cause, at the present moment, is, in a great measure, obviated, by the ample time now given to all whom I now address, in relation to this important and interesting subject.

In some of the states, steps are taken periodically, by their respective authorities, to ascertain, directly or incidentally, the condition of the agriculture, manufactures, and domestic trade. Where such is the action of the legal authorities, no difficulty should be apprehended by those whom I have the honor to address, in furnishing to this department the information collected under the operation of laws enacted for that purpose. In other states, where similar measures have not been adopted, it is not expected that those whom I address should make domiciliary visits for the purpose of obtaining the information; but, upon consultation with intelligent men—men presumed to have considerable knowledge of the condition of the subjects herein mentioned—a close approximation to the truth might be arrived at. In all cases, however, where estimated results are forwarded to the department, let that fact be communicated; so that, in making my report to Congress, the actual and estimated results may be clearly designated. The subjects to which your attention is called are, the agriculture, manufactures, and domestic trade in the country where you reside. The meaning of the two first subjects, you can readily comprehend. In regard to the last, I will explain what may be considered its meaning, as the resolution of Congress does not particularly specify what is to be embraced under that head. You will ascertain, if practicable, the quantity of produce, live stock, and merchandise, sent and received from your county to and from another state or territory (or the District of Columbia), according to the table herewith enclosed upon that subject, as well as upon the subject of agriculture and manufactures.

In your inquiries for obtaining the information desired, you will bear in mind that it is the condition of the respective subjects as they existed between the 1st of June, 1844, and 1st of June, 1845; and whatever information you may procure, I would thank you to forward to this department by the 1st of October next, or sooner if practicable.

As Congress made no appropriation to pay for the collection of statistical information, I am, consequently, not authorized to compensate any one who may deem it expedient to aid in collecting it; but as information upon the subjects herein mentioned would be agreeably received by persons of every condition, patriotism should be an inducement on the part of those whom I address, to make some exertion for the accomplishment of a work capable of being rendered satisfactory and useful to the people of the United States.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

R. J. WALKER,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

**EXPLOSION.**—The steamboat *D 310* burst a boiler on her passage from Corpus Christi to St. Josephs, on the 11th ult., killing some ten persons. There were some U. S. troops on board, several of whom were killed. Lieutenants Higgins and Perry, of the 4th infantry, were among killed.

C. M. CLAY has determined to resume the publication of his abolition paper at Cincinnati.

**The extensive bagging factory** of Tomas H. Noble, in Lexington, Ky., was destroyed by fire recently.

**POLITICAL PATRONAGE.**—The General Government controls the appointment of 14,000 postmasters, 14,000 deputies, 1000 mail contractors and agents, 2000 revenue light house officers, making in all 33,000 public dependents. Every State controls 2000 appointments, and all of them 64,000. The General and State Governments together, control 87,000 men. This is exclusive of army, navy, and troop of persons employed by the executive officers of the national and State governments. The dependents upon all these swells the number to half a million, and makes what may well be regarded as a faithful picture of power upon the one hand, and dependence upon the other.—*Democratic Review.*

"Any shape but that!"—A story is told of a Frenchman, who being called upon to pay a bill of 552 francs, which he had endorsed for a friend, resolved to kill himself, and jumped into a well. He was seen, and a rope being thrown to him, a sudden love of life made him ascend, when, just as he was about to emerge from the well, he heard the voice of his wife, and exclaiming—"Ah! it is you!" "Well, then, adieu!" dropped again in the well and was drowned.

The New Orleans Picayune says "in some parts of Texas the absolute necessities of life are whisky and tobacco—bread and meat are mere secondary considerations."

## STATE MEETING.

The State meeting of the churches of Jesus Christ, (sometimes called Reformers) in the State of Missouri, will commence in Columbia, Boone County, on Friday before the 3d Lord's day in this month.

Elder ALEX. CAMPBELL, of Bathany, Va., is, by appointment to be at the meeting; other preachers from Kentucky, Tennessee and Illinois, are expected, as well as the Teaching Brethren generally of this State.

All Brethren who reside in the State, and those out of it, who can attend, are earnestly and respectfully invited to do so.

It is desired that the Elders or Brethren in Missouri, will take the earliest opportunity to collect all the statistical information of the location, number, and condition of the churches in their respective vicinities, and make report to the meeting.

## WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.

Has confounded all Medical Professors of the present age that have witnessed its efficacy in the treatment of diseases of the lungs or chest.

Its discovery is an undeniable evidence that Science is "progressive" in the healing art.

Wistar's Balm of Wild Cherry is for sale, genuine, by Dr. Wm. R. Snellson, Fayette. Also by R. P. Hansenkamp, Glasgow.

With regard to the efficacy of *Jew Davil's* or the *Heaven Plasters*, nothing need be said, as they carry with them their own recommendation, and the price being so remarkably low, is a sufficient inducement for those afflicted to give them a trial. The agent is confident that by the great and increasing demand for these Plasters, the popularity which they have obtained solely by their own merits, and the universal satisfaction which they have given, that they are decidedly superior to any other in use. See advertisement in another column. The genuine are for sale by Dr. Wm. R. Snellson, Fayette. Also, by R. P. Hansenkamp, Glasgow.

**DIED.**—At Franklin, in this County, on the 23d inst., Mr. JOHN PEARSON, aged 69 years. Mr. P. was a native of Westmoreland, England, and an old and highly respectable citizen of this county.

**LIST OF LETTERS** now on hand, and if not taken out of the office before the 1st day of January, 1846, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

A	Holley Presley
B	Hopper Joseph
C	Hanning John L.
D	Jackson Louisa
E	Jackson J.
F	Jackson Milton
G	Jennens John
H	Jessie James H.
I	Lanter Miss E.
J	Leblanc Joseph R.
K	Leach John R.
L	Law J.
M	Means James
N	Myrtila Morris
O	Morgan Jackson
P	Murray Adam
Q	Preston Jane Mrs.
R	Patrick Garrison
S	Pierce Charles S.
T	Piercy John
U	Renolds Richard L.
V	Rowley Sarah A. E.
W	Riggs G. A.
X	Reynolds Robert
Y	Stanley Thomas
Z	Stally Stephen M.
	Turner Matthew
	Tuggle William
	Williams Mary F. Miss
	Watkins Thomas L.
	Woodson Mary Mrs.
	Woods Sidney
	Wright William S.
	Zimmerman Thomas M.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, P. M.

Fayette, October 4th, 1845.

## PUBLIC SALE OF SLAVES.

Will be sold, on Saturday, the 25th day of October, in the town of Fayette, Howard county, under a deed of Trust, executed to me by John Dull, six negro men; six negro women; four negro boys and three negro girls. Sale at the Court House door, to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. A. LEONARD. Fayette, October 4th, 1845. 30—4t

HAND AND CORN MILLS and Coffee Mills for sale low by BREMERMAN & CUNO. Hannville, October 4th, 1845.